

Report on Basic Demographic Information and Results of Twelve Month  
Follow-up Procedure For Adults Completing Gambling  
Treatment Programs

Presented to: Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse  
State of South Dakota

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## **Executive Summary - Gambling Treatment Programs**

The outcome results are based on 117 persons who were surveyed 12 months post-treatment. Overall, the outcome results were outstanding.

- The gambling abstinent rate at 12-months post-treatment was 52.1 percent.
- Before treatment started, 70.9 percent of the clients reported substance use in the past year. Only 47.0 percent of persons indicated substance use in the year following treatment. Before gambling treatment, clients used a variety of substances, but after treatment only alcohol, marijuana, painkiller, cocaine, and stimulant use was reported.
- In each work category assessed, there were significantly fewer work problems after treatment than before. After treatment, the clients had fewer problems with co-workers, missing work, getting work done, making serious mistakes, doing quality work, being late for work, getting injured, and having problems with supervisors.
- There was a significant reduction in the number of days absent from work between 'before' treatment and 'after' treatment. Before treatment, there was an average of 2.6 days of missed work in the past month. The average was reduced to only 0.7 days for those completing treatment.
- Before entering treatment, about three-fourths of the clients were under the influence of drugs or alcohol while working, but after treatment only 4.2 percent reported influences of substances while working.
- There was a significant reduction (2.2 times less) in the number of reported accidents as drivers between the pre- and post-treatment measures.
- There were 3.1 times fewer arrests during the follow-up period compared to 12 months prior to treatment.
- The clients rated the gambling treatment program very highly with more than 92.0% agreeing that the program was good.

## Demographic Information from the Gambling Intake Form

### Ethnic Origin

Information for this section of the report was obtained from the MPR Adult Intake form that was adapted and used by permission of New Standards, Inc. The information was collected for persons completing treatment programs between July 2001 and December 2007. Information from the Intake, History, and Discharge forms were available for 350 persons.

The only ethnic group with notable numbers was White (87.1%). The three other most prevalent groups were Native American (8.0%), Biracial (2.0%), and Black (1.7%).

Ethnicity	Number of Cases	Percent
Asian	1	0.3%
Black	6	1.7%
Hispanic	2	0.6%
Native American	28	8.0%
White	305	87.1%
Biracial	7	2.0%
Other	1	0.3%
Total	350	

### Marital Status

Married (34.9%) and divorced (28.2%) were the most frequently mentioned categories of marital status.

Marital Status	Number of Cases	Percent
Never Married	93	27.0%
Divorced	97	28.2%
Separated	22	6.4%
Widowed	12	3.5%
Married	120	34.9%
Total	344	

## **Educational Attainment**

High school diploma/GED was the most frequently mentioned category (60.8%), followed by vocational/technical school (12.4%), associate's degree (8.8%), and bachelor's degree (8.6%).

<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No Degree or Diploma Earned	26	7.7%
High School Diploma/GED	206	60.8%
Vocational/Technical School	42	12.4%
Associate's Degree	30	8.8%
Bachelor's Degree	29	8.6%
Master's Degree	6	1.8%
M.D./J.D./Doctorate	0	0.0%
Total	339	

## **Current Employment Status**

At entry into the treatment programs, more than half (61.6%) were employed either part- or full-time. The most common employment status was full-time employment (53.5%).

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Full-time employment	185	53.5%
Part-time employment	28	8.1%
Unemployed	95	27.5%
Retired	11	3.2%
Disabled	18	5.2%
Homemaker	8	2.3%
Student	1	0.3%
Total	346	

## Financial Assistance

Some of the clients were receiving disability compensation (8.6%) or welfare (3.2%), but very few (0.9%) were receiving both.

Financial Assistance	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Receiving Disability Compensation	347	8.6%
Receiving Welfare	345	3.2%

## Treatment Payment

Most (72.1%) of the clients were financed exclusively by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse as indicated in the 'Other' category. Self-pay (22.3%) and private/group insurance (6.5%) were the other most frequent types of payment. Because of multiple responses to payment type, the sum of the percents is more than 100.

Payment Type	Number of Cases	Percent
Medicare	10	3.0%
Medicaid	11	3.3%
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	10	3.0%
Private/group insurance	22	6.5%
HMO	0	0.0%
Self-pay	75	22.3%
Other	243	72.1%

## Referral Source

'Self' (49.4%) was the most frequent referral source. Other common referral sources were: 'Family' (30.9%), 'Court' (20.3%) and 'Other' (19.4%). Since there were multiple referral sources, the sum of the percents was more than 100.

Referral Source	Number of Cases	Percent Checking Category
Court	69	20.3%
Detox Center	6	1.8%
Employer/EAP	12	3.8%
Family	105	30.9%
Friends	37	10.9%
Mental health worker	30	11.8%
Physician	19	5.6%
School	2	0.6%
Self	168	49.4%
Social worker	22	6.5%
Other	66	19.4%

## Reasons For Entering Treatment

Arrest/conviction (18.1%) was the most frequent reason for entering treatment, followed by ultimatum from spouse/mate (11.6%).

Reasons	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Arrest/conviction	61	18.1%
Other court action	39	11.6%
In lieu of incarceration	10	3.0%
Ultimatum from employer	15	4.5%
Ultimatum from spouse/mate	32	9.4%

## **Employment History**

About one-third (32.6%) of the clients had never quit their jobs or been fired and about a third (32.0%) had quit or were fired from one or two jobs.

<b>Quit Job or Were Fired</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percent Yes</b>
Never	109	32.6%
1 or 2 jobs	107	32.0%
3 to 5 jobs	68	20.4%
6 to 10 jobs	33	9.9%
11 to 20 jobs	12	3.6%
More than 20 jobs	5	1.5%
Total	334	

## **Demographic Information from the Gambling History Form**

### **Work Outside Home**

Most (70.3%) of the clients were working either part- or full-time.

<b>Work Outside Home</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes, full-time	202	58.7%
Yes, part-time	40	11.6%
No, by choice	20	5.8%
No, unemployed	82	23.8%
Total	344	

### **Personal Income Last Year**

Most (54.5%) of the clients reported incomes between \$10,000 and \$30,000. Some (16.2%) of the respondents made more than \$30,000 per year.

<b>Personal Income Categories</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than \$10,000	82	24.2%
\$10,001 to \$20,000	114	33.6%
\$20,001 to \$30,000	71	20.9%
\$30,001 to \$50,000	43	12.7%
Over \$50,000	12	3.5%
Don't want to say	17	5.0%
Total	339	

### **Family Income Last Year**

As would be expected, family income levels were higher than personal income levels, but only about one-third (35.1%) of the incomes were over \$30,000.

<b>Family Income Categories</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than \$10,000	63	19.3%
\$10,001 to \$20,000	54	16.5%
\$20,001 to \$30,000	64	19.6%
\$30,001 to \$50,000	75	22.9%
Over \$50,000	40	12.2%
Don't want to say	31	9.5%
Total	327	



### **Gambling Past 12 Months from History Information**

Most of the clients played slot, poker, or other gambling machines (88.6%), gambled in a casino (87.3%) and played the numbers or bet on lotteries (55.3%).

<b>Types of gambling</b>	<b>History Form Percent Indicating Yes</b>
Played cards for money	27.5%
Bet on horses, dogs, other animals	6.8%
Bet on sports	19.2%
Played dice games or dominoes for money	14.9%
Gambled in a casino	87.3%
Played the numbers or bet on lotteries	55.3%
Played bingo for money	21.4%
Played the stock, options or commodities market	5.0%
Played slot, poker, or other gambling machines	88.6%
Bowled, shot pool, played golf or some other game of skill for money	17.2%
Pulled tabs or "paper" games other than lotteries	30.7%
Illegal gambling of any type	5.9%

## Reasons for Gambling

Many (80.7%) treatment program participants agreed that they liked the action and excitement of gambling. The second most common reason (76.2%) was that gambling helped them forget their problems.

Reason	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Liked action and excitement	46.4%	34.3%	14.5%	3.9%	0.9%
Forgot my problems	53.6%	22.6%	11.4%	8.4%	3.9%
Felt like royalty	18.6%	15.9%	22.6%	25.0%	18.0%
Used winnings to impress people	15.5%	17.9%	18.2%	25.5%	23.0%
Numbed my feelings	47.1%	22.9%	14.7%	10.1%	5.2%

About one-fourth (28.4%) used alcohol while gambling most of the time or always.

	Always	Most of time	Less than half time	Rarely	Never
Drank alcohol while gambling	14.5%	13.9%	10.3%	20.9%	40.3%
Used other drugs while gambling	7.9%	7.3%	3.9%	5.7%	75.2%
Overate while gambling	1.8%	2.1%	4.5%	8.5%	83.1%
Did not eat while gambling	22.4%	32.0%	13.3%	13.3%	19.0%

## Gambling Behavior at time of Intake into Treatment Program

Nearly all (96.7%) clients felt they should cut down on gambling and others were told to cut down on gambling (89.5%). After losing much money, many persons (93.7%) went back to get even. Many clients (88.3%) indicated that they lied to family members to conceal gambling.

	Number of Cases- Yes	Percent Yes
Felt they should cut down on gambling	322	96.7%
Told to cut down on gambling	299	89.5%
Anyone else in household gambled	105	31.4%
If yes, is it a problem?	40	39.2%
Ever been treated for gambling addictions?	119	36.2%
Gambled on holidays	220	66.9%
Gambling replaced other activities	264	80.2%
Absent from work because of gambling activities	136	40.7%
Spent family funds on gambling	285	85.6%
Gambled at work	96	29.2%
Tried to stop, but unable to control or cut down	294	88.3%
Felt restless or irritable when they cut down or stopped	251	75.4%
Felt restless or irritable when unable to gamble	260	78.3%
After losing, gone back to get even (chased)	313	93.7%
Experienced cravings when they cut down or stopped	243	73.2%
Gambled as a way of escaping from problems	280	84.3%
Lied to family members to conceal gambling	295	88.3%
Committed illegal acts in order to finance gambling	224	67.1%
Jeopardized a significant relationship, job, etc.	206	61.7%
Person provided money to relieve financial situation	259	77.8%
Gambled when angry or when feeling misunderstood	244	73.9%
Gambling thought of as way to solve financial problems	263	79.2%

About one-third (30.1%) of the clients had an alcoholic father and 14.9% had both an alcoholic father and mother. About one in ten (8.6%) had a father that was a compulsive gambler. Alcoholism of parents appears to be highly associated with gambling behavior of the clients in gambling treatment programs.

	<b>Neither</b>	<b>Mother</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>Both</b>
Alcoholism	46.5%	8.5%	30.1%	14.9%
Drug use	90.3%	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%
Eating disorder	90.0%	7.2%	1.3%	1.6%
Compulsive gambling	78.8%	8.3%	8.6%	4.3%
Mental illness	84.1%	9.3%	4.0%	2.5%
Other	96.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%

Most (75.1%) clients' parents did not have gambling problems. Of those who did, fathers (10.0%) and mothers (10.0%) were the most frequently mentioned.

	<b>Both</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>Mother</b>	<b>Neither</b>
Did or currently have a gambling problem	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%	75.1%

### **Additional Problem Areas Before You Were 15 Years Old**

Some major problem areas encountered by the clients before age 15 were: stole things without confrontation (41.0%), often lied (38.7%), and truant from school (35.5%).

<b>Problem Area</b>	<b>Number Cases</b>	<b>Percent Yes</b>
Truant from school?	327	35.5%
Ran away from home overnight more than once?	334	29.7%
Started physical fights?	334	29.0%
Used a weapon in a fight?	332	7.8%
Forced someone to have sex?	333	0.9%
Physically cruel to animals?	333	9.3%
Physically cruel to people?	334	14.4%
Deliberately destroyed others property?	334	21.3%
Often lied?	331	38.7%
Stole things without confrontation?	334	41.0%
Stole things with confrontation?	334	5.4%

## Results from Follow-up Survey - Outcome Results

The outcome results are based on 117 persons who were surveyed 12 months post-treatment.

### Support Groups

Over half (73.9%) of the clients in the follow-up study participated in aftercare programs.

	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Attended Aftercare	111	73.9%

Many (70.2%) of the clients participated in Gambling Anonymous (GA) meetings after completing treatment. For those who attended GA meetings, 49.4% attended several times a month or more.

	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Attended GA meetings	114	70.2%

For those attending GA meetings:	Percent
Stopped going	35.4%
Attended once a month or less	15.2%
Attended several times a month	7.6%
Attended once a week or more	41.8%

About one-third (31.5%) of the program participants attended other support groups in the 12 months following treatment.

	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Attended any other support group	111	31.5%

For those attending other support groups, 85.3 percent were still attending at least some of the time as reported at time of follow-up.

<b>For those attending any other support group:</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Stopped going	14.7%
Attended once a month or less	20.6%
Attended several times a month	11.8%
Attended once a week or more	52.9%

Only two clients (1.8%) attended and completed an additional gambling treatment program in the past 12 months.

<b>Additional gambling treatment program past 12 months</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	98.2%
Yes, completed	1.8%
Yes, but did not complete	0.0%
Yes, still in treatment	0.0%

In the twelve months following treatment, more than one-third (38.1%) had their family or friends object to gambling. Some (27.9%) felt they neglected some usual responsibilities because of gambling.

	<b>Yes</b>
Family or friends objected to gambling past 12 months	38.1%
Neglected some usual responsibilities because of gambling in past 12 months	27.9%

## Demographic Characteristic of Those Surveyed 12-Months Post- Treatment

Single parents and homemakers were the most frequent categories selected.

	Number of Cases	Percent
Part-time student	2	1.9%
Full-time student	2	1.9%
Homemaker	24	22.4%
Single parent	27	25.7%
Retired person	4	3.8%
Disabled person	7	6.8%

## Marital Status

Married (46.2%) and divorced (29.1%) were the most frequently mentioned categories of marital status at time of completing the Follow-up form.

Marital Status	Number of Cases	Percent
Never Married	20	17.1%
Divorced	34	29.1%
Separated	4	3.4%
Widowed	5	4.3%
Married	54	46.2%
Total	117	

In the past 12 months, a few 7.7%) of those completing the follow-up survey had a marital status change.

	Yes	No
Marital Status Changed Past 12 months	9 (7.7%)	108 (92.3%)

## Outcome Results - Gambling Past 12 Months (Post-Treatment)

There was a significant decrease in each of the twelve gambling activities between pre-treatment and 12 months post-treatment with improvements ranging between 55.0 and 100 percent. All persons participated in some type of gambling before treatment, but 52.1% were abstinent from gambling activities 12 months following treatment. Before treatment the most common gambling activities were: played slot, poker, or other gambling machines (91.5%) and gambled in a casino (82.9%). Following treatment the same two types of gambling were the most popular with 32.4 percent playing slot, poker, or other gambling machines and 27.3 percent gambled in a casino.

Types of gambling	History Form Yes	Follow-up Form Yes	Percent Improvement
Played cards for money	32.0%	7.3%	77.2
Bet on horses, dogs, other animals	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bet on sports	17.5%	1.8%	89.7%
Played dice games or dominoes for money	22.0%	1.8%	91.8%
Gambled in a casino	82.9%	27.3%	67.1%
Played the numbers or bet on lotteries	57.7%	13.6%	76.4%
Played bingo for money	22.0%	4.6%	79.1%
Played the stock, options or commodities market	4.0%	0.9%	77.5%
Played slot, poker, or other gambling machines	91.5%	32.4%	64.6%
Bowled, shot pool, played golf or some other game of skill for money	17.5%	4.6%	73.7%
Pulled tabs or "paper" games other than lotteries	35.3%	3.6%	89.8%
Illegal gambling of any type	4.0%	1.8%	55.0%



## Problems at Work: Pre-and Post-test Results

Clients were asked identical questions before treatment started and 12 months following treatment with respect to 'problems at work,' during the past 12 months. In every situation, there were fewer work problems after treatment than before. After treatment, the clients had fewer problems with co-workers, missing work, getting work done, making serious mistakes, doing quality work, being late for work, getting injured, and problems with supervisors. The results below were based on the pre- and post-test treatment results for the 117 persons who had both history and 12-month follow-up information.

Work Problems	History Form Percent Yes	Follow-up Form Percent Yes	Percent Improvement
With co-workers?	18.8%	6.5%	65.4%
With supervisor or boss?	23.8%	7.2%	69.7%
Getting your job done?	20.8%	2.1%	89.9%
Doing quality work?	26.7%	1.1%	95.9%
Making serious mistakes?	32.4%	4.1%	87.3%
Missing work?	33.3%	4.1%	87.7%
Being late?	31.4%	4.2%	86.6%
Getting injured?	5.0%	3.1%	38.0%

### **Days Absent From Work in Past Months: Pre-and Post-Treatment Results**

There was a significant reduction in the number of days absent from work between 'before' treatment and 'after' treatment. Before treatment, there was an average of 2.6 days of missed work in the past month. After treatment, the average was reduced to 0.7 days (3.7 times fewer days) for those completing treatment.

<b>Days Absent From Work</b>	<b>History Form Pre-Test</b>	<b>Follow-up Form Post-Test</b>
Days Absent	2.6	0.7

### **Drug and Alcohol Influence at Work: Pre- and Post-test Results**

After leaving treatment, clients were not likely to use alcohol or drugs while working. There was a notable reduction between pre- and post-treatment measures of substance use at work. Before entering treatment, about three-fourths of the clients were under the influence of drugs or alcohol while working, but after treatment only 5.1 percent reported being under the influence of substances while working.

<b>Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs while Working?</b>	<b>History Form Pre-Test</b>	<b>Follow-up Form Post-Test</b>
Never	5.0%	94.9%
Less than once per month	8.9%	4.1%
1 to 3 times per month	5.0%	1.0%
1 to 3 times per week	5.0%	0.0%
Almost every day	76.2%	0.0%

## Substance Use 12 Months before Treatment and 12 Months after Completing Gambling Treatment

The abstinence rate for any substance use for this group of persons in the outcome study was 53.0 percent. A remarkable finding was the very limited use of substances other than alcohol during the follow-up periods.

Substance Use	Before Treatment Percent Using	After Treatment Percent Using
Alcohol	67.3%	47.8%
Marijuana	16.3%	1.8%
Cocaine	4.9%	0.9%
Stimulants	8.7%	1.8%
Sedatives	7.6%	0.0%
Opiates/Heroin	1.0%	0.0%
Tranquilizers	8.6%	0.0%
Hallucinogens	1.9%	0.0%
Painkillers	8.7%	0.9%
Other	2.9%	0.0%

Most (75.2%) of the clients either smoked or chewed tobacco during the follow-up period.

### Smoking

	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Smoked or chewed tobacco	117	75.2%

About one-half (44.0%) the clients indicated that they were depressed at least 2 weeks in the past year.

### Depression

	Yes	No
Depressed at least two weeks in past year	44.0%	56.0%

### **Accidents Past 12 Months: Pre- and Post-Treatment Results**

There was a reduction (2.2 times less) in the number of reported accidents as drivers between the pre- and post-treatment measures.

<b>Accidents in the Past Year</b>	<b>History Form Pre-Test</b>	<b>Follow-up Form Post-Test</b>
Number of Accidents	.13	.06

### **Arrested in the Past Year: Pre- and Post-test Results**

There was a reduction between pre- and post-treatment measures of 'Arrested in Past Year.' Before entering treatment, clients were arrested more often. Following treatment, there were 2.3 times fewer arrests.

<b>Arrested in Past Year</b>	<b>History Form Percent Yes</b>	<b>Follow-up Form Percent Yes</b>
Arrested	31.3%	13.7%

### **Times Arrested in the Past Year: Pre- and Post-test Results**

For DWI, speeding or other moving violations, the clients had more arrests 12 months before treatment than they did the 12 months following treatment. There were 3.1 times fewer arrests during the follow-up period compared to 12 months prior to treatment.

<b>Offense</b>	<b>History Form Pre-Test</b>	<b>Follow-up Form Post-Test</b>
DWI	0.64	0.05
Speeding or other moving traffic violation	0.31	0.0
Disorderly conduct	0.09	0.0
Assault or battery	0.06	0.0
Theft	0.11	0.14
Vandalism	0.0	0.0
Possession of drug or drug paraphernalia	0.09	0.06
Sale of drugs	0.0	0.0
Other	0.23	0.25
Total	1.53	0.50

## **Predictors of Success**

Based on the statistical analysis of the information on 117 clients who were surveyed with a follow-up instrument, the following factors were found to be predictive of success (i.e., did not gamble during follow-up period).

### **Follow-up Form**

- ◆ Clients who attended GA and/or other support groups were much more likely to remain gambling free than were those who stopped attending.
- ◆ Persons who attended aftercare were much more likely to remain gambling free than were those who stopped attending.
- ◆ Persons who had problems with missing work and/or were late for work were much more likely to gamble.
- ◆ Clients who did not gamble had fewer problems during the follow-up period with boredom, stress, and loneliness.
- ◆ Persons gambling were more likely to have had periods of 2 weeks or more, since completing treatment, in which they felt depressed.
- ◆ Those who felt stress from family problems were more likely to gamble during the follow-up period.
- ◆ Persons who felt stress from financial problems were more likely to gamble during the follow-up period.
- ◆ Clients who used alcohol were more likely to gamble during the follow-up period.
- ◆ Clients with high ratings of the treatment program were less likely to gamble.

## History Form

- ◆ Persons who played dice games or dominos for money in the year proceeding treatment were more likely to gamble during the follow-up period than were those not using that type of gambling.
- ◆ Clients who bowled, shot pool, or played golf for money the year proceeding treatment were more likely to gamble during the follow-up period than were those not doing that type of gambling.
- ◆ Those who experienced 'cravings' for gambling when they cut down or stopped in the year before treatment were more likely to gamble during the follow-up period than were those without 'cravings.'
- ◆ Clients who reported replacing other activities with gambling in the year before treatment were more likely to gamble during the follow-up period.

## OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

The following comments were made by clients completing the follow-up form administered 12 month post-treatment. To date, 109 persons from gambling treatment programs have completed the follow-up survey.

### What did you like best about the program?

- Counselors (28 responses)
- Understanding, support of group (13 responses)
- Information/education/learned much (10 responses)
- All of it (9 responses)
- Could relate to others (4 responses)
- New start/outlook (4 responses)
- Camaraderie/friends (4 responses)
- Group discussion (3 responses)
- One on one (3 responses)
- Safe place (3 responses)
- Could open up (3 responses)
- Help received (3 responses)
- Focus on self/learned about self (3 responses)
- Learned how to deal with life/problems (2 responses)
- Don't know (2 responses)
- Felt at home/nice atmosphere (2 responses)
- Individuality (2 responses)
- Learning about my disease (2 responses)
- Met my personal needs (2 responses)
- Nothing (2 responses)
- See how I got where I am (1 response)
- Small size (1 response)
- Talks about highs and lows (1 response)
- Classes (1 response)
- Did not feel alone (1 response)
- Diversity (1 response)
- Time I stayed straight (1 response)
- Gave me confidence (1 response)
- Could relate to others (1 response)
- I was accepted and received hope (1 response)
- Understanding and patience (1 response)
- Family program (1 response)
- Feel better about self (1 response)
- More intense than GA meetings (1 response)
- Gave me tools to succeed (1 response)
- Help me see where my problems come from (1 response)



## OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

**Is there anything about the program that needs to be changed?**

- No/nothing (46 responses)
- More emphasis on gambling, not substance abuse (15 responses)
- Counselors (3 responses)
- Longer program (3 responses)
- Nicer facility/better maintenance (3 responses)
- Don't know (2 responses)
- More family interaction (2 responses)
- Detox before treatment (1 response)
- If you disagree they kick you out (1 response)
- Individual rooms for privacy (1 response)
- More funding (1 response)
- More on spirituality (1 response)
- More one on one (1 response)
- More supervision at group meeting (1 response)
- Pressure (1 response)
- Program needs a lot of help (1 response)
- Remove disruptive people (1 response)
- Separate men and women (1 response)
- Don't make people go (1 response)
- Too repetitive (1 response)
- Need more gambling treatment centers (1 response)

## **Ratings of Program by Participants**

On the Follow-up form the clients were asked four agree/disagree questions concerning the treatment program that they completed. In general the clients had very high ratings of the treatment programs.

A vast majority (92.0%) of the clients completing the follow-up interview agreed that it was a good program.

<b>It was a good program</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	91	81.3%
Agree	12	10.7%
Not Sure	5	4.5%
Disagree	1	0.9%
Strongly Disagree	3	2.7%

For the most part (92.8%) the program participants agreed that the counselors were helpful.

<b>The Counselors were helpful</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	93	83.0%
Agree	11	9.8%
Not Sure	2	1.8%
Disagree	3	2.7%
Strongly Disagree	3	2.7%

A strong majority (91.9%) of those completing the follow-up survey felt they learned 'much' in the treatment program.

<b>I learned much</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	94	83.9%
Agree	9	8.0%
Not Sure	6	5.4%
Disagree	2	1.8%
Strongly Disagree	1	0.9%

Most (94.7%) of the clients indicated that they would recommend the program to other people.

<b>I would recommend the program to other people</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	101	90.2%
Agree	5	4.5%
Not Sure	3	2.7%
Disagree	1	0.9%
Strongly Disagree	2	1.8%

## Information from Adult Gambling Discharge Form

### Program Type

Data analysis in this section was done on all persons who had been discharged. Patients were most frequently involved in residential inpatient only (37.5%), evening outpatient programs (33.1%), and day hospital (18.7%).

Type of Program	Number of Cases	Percent
Residential inpatient only	130	37.5%
Evening outpatient only	115	33.1%
Day outpatient only	27	7.8%
Day hospital	65	18.7%
Combination: inpatient evening outpatient	1	0.3%
Combination: inpatient day outpatient	0	0.0%
Combination: inpatient day hospital	0	0.0%
Other	9	2.9%
Total	347	

## Discharge Status for All Referrals to Programs

For the information on all clients completing treatment, most (84.9%) were in the 'Completed program' category. The 'Completed program' category is different from the numbers reported elsewhere in this report, because only those with completed information on all forms (Intake, History, and Discharge), had signed consent forms, had been out of treatment 12 months, and could be located and surveyed were used in the outcome studies section.

Discharge Status	Number of Cases	Percent
Evaluation only	2	0.6%
Completed program	293	84.9%
Transferred to other program	17	4.9%
Left against staff advice	26	7.5%
Discharged for noncompliance	7	2.0%
Insufficient funding	0	0.0%
Total	345	

## Gambling During Treatment

As would be expected, very few clients were known to have gambled during treatment.

Gambling	Number of Cases	Percent
No	292	84.9%
Not sure	26	7.6%
Yes, as inpatient	0	0.0%
Yes, as outpatient	26	7.6%
Total	334	

### Family Program Participation

Over one-half (52.6%) of the families of the clients had some involvement in the family program.

Participation in Family Program	Number of Cases	Percent
No family or significant other	95	27.8%
Patient refused	35	10.2%
Family/significant others refused	32	9.4%
Some involvement	180	52.6%
Total	342	

### Who Participated in Family Program?

Of family members who did take part in the family program, spouse/mate and parents were the most prevalent participants.

Attendance	Percent None	Percent Partial	Percent Full
Spouse/mate	40.3%	27.8%	31.8%
Parents	64.3%	17.9%	17.9%
Siblings	77.2%	11.1%	11.7%
Children	68.5%	20.4%	11.1%
Friends	96.9%	2.5%	0.6%

## Post-discharge Referrals

Gambling Anonymous, program aftercare, and Alcoholics Anonymous were the most frequent referral sources. Since there could be multiple referrals per client, the total percent equals more than 100 percent.

Referral Source	Number of Cases	Percent
Gambling Anonymous	329	97.1%
Alcoholics Anonymous	176	51.8%
Program Aftercare	257	75.6%
Emotions Anonymous	1	0.3%
Individual Therapy/ Counseling	42	12.4%
Cocaine Anonymous	0	0.0%
Family Therapy/ Counseling	11	3.2%
Narcotics Anonymous	40	10.6%
Other Support Group	6	1.8%
Other Referral	47	13.9%